

# MAIL.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4483. 第二十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1877. 日八初月十年丑丁. PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

**AUCTION.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSEHOLD**  
**PROPERTY, &c.**  
—  
**JANE CRAWFORD & Co.** have  
received instructions to sell, by  
Public Auction, (unless previously dis-  
posed of by Private Sale), on  
**MONDAY,**  
the 31st December, 1877, at Noon, at  
their Sale Room, Praya Central, —

The following **PICES** or **PARCELS** **GROUND**, with the Buildings erected thereon.

*First*.—All that **Pisce** or **Parcel** of **GROUND**, situated in **Victoria**, **Hong-**  
**kong**, and Registered in the **Land Office**  
the remaining portion of **INLAND LOT**  
**No. 41**, abutting on the **North** side  
thereof on a **Public Road**, and **Measuring**  
thereon **153 feet**, on the **South** side

land Lot No. 41 and Measuring thereon 55 feet and 55 feet, on the East side thereof on a Public Road, and Measuring thereon 68 feet, and on the West side thereof on a Close Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 201, and Measuring thereon 36 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole about 8,000 square feet, of which the Annual Crown Rent is \$73.01, together with the Messuages or Tenements standing thereon, at present leased to D. RUTKOWSKI, Esq., and now held

Second.—all that Piece or Parcel of Ground, situated in the Poko-fu-lam District of Hongkong, and Registered in

abutting on the North side thereof on Farm Lots Nos. 18 and 25, and Measuring thereon 1,200 feet, on the South side thereof on Government Ground, and measuring thereon 600 feet, on the East side thereof on a Water Course, and measuring thereon 1,400 feet, and on the West side thereof on the Sea at high Water Mark, said Measuring thereon 100 feet, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 224 Acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is £53.40.

And,


All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situated in the Poko-fun District of Hongkong, and Registered in the Land Office as Farm Lot No. 30, abutting on the South side thereof on a Close Registered in the Land Office as Farm Lot No. 29, on the East side thereof on the road to Aberdeen, and on the North and West sides thereof on a Water Course,

contains in the whole 32 Acres, of which the Annual Crown Rent is \$12 ; together with a quantity of Building Materials at present contained in and about the houses described as "Belmont" upon the above said Lots.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion, if by Deed or Deeds of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.

The Property to be at purchaser's risk

For further Particulars, apply to  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
Hongkong, October 31, 1877. de80

 **Volume Sixth of the**  
**"CHINA REVIEW."**

**Now Ready.**  
**No. II.—Vol. VI.**  
*—OF THE—*  
**"CHINA REVIEW"**  
**CONTAINS—**  
*The Rhymes of the Shik-king.*

(Continued from Vol. V, page 387).  
The Wild Silk-worms of the Province of  
Shantung.  
Notes on Chinese Grammar (Continued from  
Vol. V, page 392).  
Geographical Notes on the Province of  
Kiangsi.  
Translations of Chinese School-books.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries:—  
Bankruptcy in China.  
The Share taken by Chinese and Han-  
nermen Respectively in the Gov-  
ernment of China.

Laws of Sale amongst the Chinese.  
Studies in Words. — Roots Meaning One.  
The Character 利  
Chinese Antiquity.  
Shin versus Shangti.  
A Chinese Primer.  
A New Method of Learning Chinese.

Chinese Mail Office,  
Hongkong, October 21, 1877.



## Intimations.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

CRITERION, American ship, Captain W. Lull.—Stamson & Co.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Wheeler & Co.

OLYMPIUM, British ship, Captain E. Shrewsbury.—Wheeler & Co.

FERRETOWER, British steamer, Capt. J. H. von Bagen.—Chinese.

COLORADO, American ship, Captain Ingraham.—Russell & Co.

KATE GARNIE, British barque, Captain James Wilson.—Molchers & Co.

BROOMHALL, British ship, Captain H. Bate.—Russell & Co.

JACATRA, Dutch brig, Captain Dirksen.—Stamson & Co.

CHARTE OAS, American ship, Captain Staphos.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

RAJANATHANATH, British str., Captain Hopkins.—Yuen Fat Hong.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI.

The Steamship "HAILONG,"

Captain J. C. Abbott, will be despatched for the above

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.,

Hongkong, November 12, 1877. no14

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"TIBET,"

Comdt. De GIRAUD, will be

despatched for YOKOHAMA

shortly after the arrival of the next French

Mail.

H. DU POUEY,

Agent,

Hongkong, November 12, 1877.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"PEIHO,"

Comdt. LECOURT, will be

despatched for SHANGHAI

shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY,

Agent,

Hongkong, November 12, 1877.

## NOTICE.

DURING MY SHORT ABSENCE FROM HONG-

KONG, Mr. F. PANIZZA will kindly

conduct my Business.

A. HAHN,

Piano-forte Tuner and Repairer.

Hongkong, November 12, 1877. no19

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11, F. H. Dreyer, German barque,

623, Vorsatz, Rajang Oct. 16, Timber.—

CHINESE.

Nov. 11, Papillon, French barque, 458,

Gouin, Newchwang Oct. 26, Beans.—

CASBOWITZ & Co.

Nov. 11, Hailong, British steamer, 277,

J. C. Abbott, Tamsui Nov. 8, Amoy 9,

and Swatow 10, Tea and General.—DOUTLAS

LAFRAK & Co.

Nov. 11, Emerald, British steamer, 395,

R. Oullen, Amoy Nov. 10, General.—J. Y.

V. BEAU.

Nov. 11, Shen-chi, Chinese R. C., from a

Cruise.

Nov. 11, Viscount McDuff, British 8-m,

schoolers, 289, W. Wright, Halphong Oct.

26, Rice.—BING SING TEE.

Nov. 12, Gladius, British steamer, 1647,

T. S. Jackson, Shanghai Nov. 2, via Foo-

chow 6, and Amoy 11, Tea and General.—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Nov. 12, Amazon, French steamer, 2650,

Mortemart, Shanghai Nov. 9, Mail and

General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Nov. 12, Tibre, French steamer, 1009,

de Gerard, Yokohama Nov. 6, Mail and

General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Nov. 12, Cassandra, German steamer,

937, Langer, Saigon Nov. 8, Rice and

General.—Wm. FRISVOLD & Co.

Nov. 12, Fenice, British steamer, 652,

J. Cain, Saigon Nov. 6, Salt.—MORCHES

& Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 11, Woodville, for London.

11, Lord of the Isles, for Takow.

11, Maria, for Saigon.

11, Genesius, for Singapore.

11, Norma, for Swatow.

11, Yesso, for Coast Ports.

11, Diomed, for Shanghai.

11, Emerald, for Manila.

12, Golden Horn, for Shanghai.

12, Chocula, for Malbourne.

## CLEARED.

H. S. Sanford, for New York.

Palatine, for Bangkok.

India, for Hilo.

Frucht-a-Ballough, for Saigon.

Starlight, for Bangkok.

Grand-Fraternite, for Sourabaya.

Oriente, for Manila.

Aine, for Malbourne.

Hailong, for Swatow.

Angustura, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Hailong, from Amoy, &c., Mr. Ho-

shang-yih, and 67 Chinese.

Per Gladius, from Shanghai, &c., Rev.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon, and 186 Chinese.

Per Amazon, from Shanghai, for Hong-

kong, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sharp, Colonel Lei,

Messrs J. Hurd, Mandelst, C. P. Chater,

Ulmann and servant, and Hennequin, and

4 Chinese; for Saigon, Mr. E. Canchett; for

Manilla, Viscount de Sombroun, Messrs

J. Malselm, A. Elder, Rev. Mr. L. R. F.

Tagler, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gromble and 3

Flieche, Mrs Turner and 2 children, Messrs

Paris Nicolas, W. Manney, and 6 Chinese.

Per Tibre, from Yokohama: for Hongkong,

Messrs Murray, Beckham, Cox and servant,

James de Wooten (Minister for Holland),

and 1 Chinese. For Port Said, Mr. Chalmers,

For Marseilles, Messrs Ferrer, Blid,

Bagnoll, Civetta, Mozetti, Otollin, Eaton,

Gauvain, and Mourier.

Per Emerald, from Amoy, 196 Chinese.

Per Viscount McDuff, from Halphong, 3

Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Norma, for Swatow, Mr. P. A.

Beltrão, and 70 Chinese.

Per Chocula, for Malbourne, Captain

Robertson.

Per Emerald, for Manila, 176 Chinese.

Per Lord of the Isles, for Takow, 1 Euro-

pean.

## TO DEPART.

Per Palestine, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

Per Alce, for Malbourne, 1 European

and 3 Chinese.

Per Hailong, for Swatow, &c., 100

Chinese.

Per Angustura, for Saigon, 20 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque F. H. Dreyer re-

ports: First part of passage light winds

and calm, and latter part strong N.E.

winds and heavy sea.

The British steamer Emerald reports:

Moderate monsoon and fine weather

throughout. In Amoy: H.M.S. Maggie and

steamer Douglas and Namoa.

The British 3-masted schooner Viscount

McDuff reports: First part of passage fresh

N.W. winds to the South of Hainan,

thence to North Danger moderate breeze

and remainder of passage light variable

winds, with strong current setting S.W.

The French steamer Amazon reports:

Fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Penelo reports:

Left Saigon Nov. 8th. In port S. S. Mc-

harajah and Russian ship Jolo. Had

light winds and calm with heavy rain to

Pedaran. Thence to port strong monsoon

and high sea.

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest

London and Colonial Papers:—

## VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

May

10, David, Antwerp

11, Neworth, Antwerp

12, Obando, Cardiff

13, Alce, Malbourne

14, Martha Jackson, Penarth

15, Alexandra, Liverpool

16, O. R. Bishop, Falmouth

June

7, Edmand Brumm, Portsmouth

18, Henry Lippett, New York

19, City of Halifax, Cardiff

July

2, Northampton, Baltimore

10, Niagara, Ouxhaven

12, Jessie Jamieson, Cardiff

14, Abernethy, Liverpool

15, Carl Ritter, Deal

25, Globe, Cardiff

30, Ferdinand, Newport

Aug.

11, Papa, Cardiff

11, North Star, Cardiff

11, E. P. Bourville, Penarth

14, Regina, Penarth

14, Moss Glen, Cardiff

17, John Potts, New York

19, Felix Mandelslohn, London

23, Hotspur, Antwerp

27, Charger, Liverpool

28, India, Hamburg

Sept.

3, Andreas, Flushing Roads

4, Humbolt, New York

7, Isola, Flushing Roads

8, Gatherer, Cardiff

10, River Lagan, Cardiff

15, G. F. Muntz, Newport

16, Parsee (s.), Liverpool

18, Wildwood, Liverpool

20, Diomed (s.), Cardiff

21, F. J. Carleton, Liverpool

22, Darkaway, London

23, Victoria (s.), Liverpool

28, Riddle, Hamburg

28, Maria Kavano, Penarth

## AT AMOY.

23, O. F., Cardiff

27, Maxima, Swanes

Sept.

1, Carl Wilhelm, Cardiff

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Gordon Castle, Gianglye.

Cypriotes, State of Alabama.

Nomadia, Altona.

Zanzibar, Bertha.

Sailing Vessels.

Eliza Shaw, Abbey Town.

Johann Smidt, Lodore.

At Liverpool.

Menelais (s.), Sarpedon (s.).

Achilles (s.), Cashmere.

## CARGO.

Per British barque Woodville, for London

called 10th November, 1877:—591 bales

Funjam Silk, 1,876 bales Waste Silk, 293

bags Charcoal Dust, 4,179 rolls Matting,

741 pkgs. Tea, 88 pkgs. Cane, 42 boxes

China ware, and 666 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND

CALCUTTA.

Per VENICE and HINDOSTAN, at

8.30 p.m.; on Tuesday, the 13th

inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.—

Per HAILONG, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,

the 13th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per Barque UNDAINE, at 5 p.m. To-

morrow, the 13th inst.

Per Ship CRITERION, at 11.30 a.m.,

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH POST.

The French Contract Packet AMAZON

will be despatched from Hongkong

on THURSDAY, the 15th instant,

with



they have formed a coalition controlling the market in which the trade shall be conducted this year. The *Japan Gazette* reports as follows:—

"There has arisen between some of the Italian growers and the Japanese silk-worms' egg dealers, through the latter being compelled by the coalition of growers and traders in carboys, to regulate a contract to deliver at a certain price. We learn now that, in consequence of representations made by the Italian Consul as to the existence of such a coalition, and its ability to prevent, by pressure brought to bear upon native would-be dealers, sales to foreign exporters, a consultation was held yesterday morning between their Excellencies the Italian Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Such a combination as that existing, it seems, is held by the Italian authorities to be an offence against the freedom of trade, and, contrary, not only to the spirit, but to the very letter of the treaty in force between Italy and Japan; and we have reason to believe that H. E. Excellencies have been brought to recognize both its irregularity and illegality. Hence intimations should have been, are now, received of His Excellency's decision by the Governor of Kanagawa.

"We may add that several complaints having been lodged by Italian grain-merchants at the Consulate of their nation, of non-execution by Japanese merchants of contracts entered into for the delivery of cards by the latter, who exposed themselves, alleging that they were hindered by causes beyond their control, the Consul procured from the Kanagawa Saitama, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a resolution upon certain cards in question. This afternoon we learn that the dispute has been settled, and the embargo removed, upon promises made by the Japanese traders to deliver the cards, subject to the original agreement."—*Shanghai Courier*.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council took place this afternoon (12th). There were present:—

His Excellency Mr. John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., Governor.  
The Hon. the Chief Justice, Sir John Smalke.  
The Acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. C. O. Smith.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillips.  
The Acting Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. C. May.

The Hon. B. Lowcock.  
The Hon. J. M. Price.  
The Hon. W. Keewick.  
J. d'Almeida e Castro, Esq., Clerk of Council.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

#### THE ESTIMATES.

His Excellency, in proposing the Estimates for 1878, spoke for nearly an hour and a half. Want of time necessitated our confining ourselves to a mere outline of his speech. Since the last meeting he had received two despatches from Earl Carnarvon, which he would now lay on the table. The first conveyed Her Majesty's confirmation of the Ordinance of 1876, to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum not exceeding £50,000 to defray the charges of 1876, and the second was in reply to Sir Arthur Kennedy's despatches of the 21st and 23rd Nov. last, forwarding the estimates for the year 1877. This second despatch read as follows:—

#### DOWNING STREET,

21st September, 1877.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of Sir A. Kennedy's Despatches of the 21st and 23rd November last, Nos. 200 and 204, forwarding the Estimates for the year 1877, together with the usual Appropriation Ordinances.

2. I have also received his further Despatch No. 18 of the 29th January, forwarding a list of supplemental votes which have been passed by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council for services in excess of those provided for in the Estimates.

3. I regret that there should have been such a delay in dealing with these despatches, and I have now to convey my sanction of the Estimates and to the Supplementary votes.

4. As regards the vote, however, of £30,000 for a new Civil Hospital, it is not probable that any part of this sum will be required in the course of the current year, and I await an answer to my Despatch of the 30th January, No. 6, on Sir A. Kennedy's proposal to convert the Look Hospital into a Civil Hospital.

5. I have to convey to you Her Majesty's confirmation of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1876 to provide a sum of \$98,200.85 for the service of the Colony for 1877.

I have, &c.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G.

do, do, do.

His Excellency continuing, said he had first to draw attention to the financial statement which was placed in his hands immediately on his arrival in the Colony in April last. It was a return of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the year 1876, which was audited on the 4th April 1877, and issued from the Colonial Secretary's office on the 13th April in the same year. As they were aware this return contained the last complete statement of a year's financial transactions in the Colony, he found, on examination, this statement that the revenue for the year 1876 had amounted to \$895,308, whereas the expenditure for the same year had amounted to \$902,500. While the revenue of 1876 was less than the expenditure for that year, it was also less than the revenue for the preceding year, and whilst the expenditure for 1876 was in excess of the revenue it was also in excess of the expenditure of the preceding year. In other words the authorities placed in his hands showed that the revenue of the Colony was declining, and the expenditure was increasing, the latter being in 1876 about \$17,000 in excess of the revenue. Now how was that \$17,000 paid? It came out of the balance in the Colonial chest, which, when the Estimates were framed at the end of the year 1876, amounted to \$134,597. There was no doubt that there was a very respectable balance to have in the chest, and when his predecessor framed the Estimates, the expenditure being in excess of the revenue, everyone must feel that his estimates were framed on a very sound basis. However, that was not the duty, having to face a financial condition such as that, to endeavour on the one hand to stimulate the revenue and on the other to carefully watch the expenditure. In a Colony like this the responsibility is such matters as these devolved upon the Governor. He had found on his arrival that the

had in accordance with the Treasury instructions prevailed with respect to the placing of estimates before himself. On the 25th of May, for example, he received several regulations for expenditure to be incurred during that month. What was the use of placing regulations before him in that manner? The expenditure had been already incurred, and he had no power to check it. He found it was the practice here for heads of departments to send in their regulations towards the end of the month in which the expenditure was actually being incurred. It did not involve much difficulty to comply with the Treasury requirements, and now these matters are worked in accordance with the rules of the Treasury. With reference to the question of revenue he had been extremely anxious to ascertain how far the revenue they had been receiving in the Colony was a healthy revenue, and how far it might be developed, if necessary, without imposing any further taxation upon the Colony. Now, they estimated the land revenue for the year 1878 at \$200,000. The actual sum collected in the first nine months of the present year under that head was \$94,000, and they expected to get a sum in the three subsequent months that would raise the sum considerably over \$200,000, but they had preferred to place it at \$200,000. He must attribute this healthy state of the revenue to the public works that had been carried out in the Colony. The next item of revenue exclusive of lands he estimated at a few hundred dollars less than the actual sum that would be received from the Opium Farm. He thought they should endeavour to ascertain whether the farm really brought them in the amount of money it should do. Now in 1876 the Opium Farm had brought them in \$187,000; in 1877 \$183,000, and this year they only received \$182,000. It was a curious fact that whilst they had been getting less for the Opium Farm, the number of chests of opium manipulated had been increasing. The trade in opium here also had been increasing, and so had the Chinese population, and yet the price for the Opium Farm had been declining. Had the Government acted upon the data furnished by Messrs. Sarsoon in the matter, and which had since been shown to be perfectly accurate, he thought they would have obtained a better price for the Farm. If they depended on Chinese tenders, and presumed everyone was genuine, they were very likely to be misled. If they could not get a proper price for the Farm they must do what the Singapore Government, Saigon Government, the Netherlands Government, and he himself, as Governor of Labuan, had done—threatened to take it into their own hands. When he went to Labuan they were only getting between \$400 and \$500 per month for the Farm, but upon some advice and data he had, he issued his notification that unless they got \$1,000 per month they would take it into their own hands. The man first of all offered \$800, then \$800, and finally he gave them the \$1,000 they demanded. When he left that little Colony they were getting \$145,000 per month for the Farm. Now thoroughly competent judges were of opinion that the Opium Farm in this Colony, instead of declining in value, was increasing in value, and instead of fetching only \$182,000 it ought to bring in nearly a quarter of a million dollars. They would no doubt be told the old story that if they drove up the price the business of the Farm would go to Macao; similar threats had been made in the other cases, to which he had referred, but did not influence their action. In March 1876 the Farm was sold for three years, so that it would be some time before they would have an opportunity of effecting any improvement in the matter. In regard to the spirit license and pawn-brokers' licenses, he was giving his attention to these matters; but before leaving this subject he would refer to the question of billiard table and bowling alley licenses. A deputation of respectable hotel-keepers had waited upon him and represented that of late years many billiard tables and bowling alleys had been established in this Colony—in Clubs and other places—and, as games of this kind were charged for, they thought either that their own licenses should be taken off, or those in Clubs should be licensed. He thought that was a fair subject for consideration. When he arrived in the Colony they had some-thing like \$50,000 in the bank at 5 per cent interest. He thought it well to sanction, from time to time additions, and the consequence was that they had now in one bank at 5 per cent per annum a quarter of a million dollars, and in another bank at 5 per cent \$20,000. There was also at current account \$39,000 at 3 per cent. They were thus able to place the probable balance on 31st December in this year, exclusive of the Special Fund, or any loan connected with it, at \$277,000; in other words, the balance as compared with that of last year (\$134,000) was nearly doubled. In regard to the Stamp Revenue, His Excellency referred to the difficulties experienced and the establishment of a native agency. The Collector had assured him that the steps taken would add \$25,000 a year to the revenue. The junk licenses also showed a most satisfactory increase—\$3,500 this year, and probably \$4,000 next, when he estimated they would amount to \$30,000. On the whole, he thought it was perfectly safe to ask them to estimate the revenue of the Colony at \$1,000,000, and the expenditure at \$900,000, and to add \$100,000 for the Public Gardens and plantations, he thought the time was come when the Colony should deal in a more comprehensive manner with the question of tree-planting. Among the documents submitted to the Finance Committee by himself was a very important and interesting report from the Surveyor General on tree-planting. He estimated that the number of trees required to do the work thoroughly would be 17 millions, and that at an average rate of progression, say 17,000 a year, it would take about 1,100 years to complete the job. (Laughter.) Last year the rate under this head was \$5000, and this year he proposed an addition of \$8000, which would enable them to plant 25,000 trees.

of tree-planting etc. mapped out by the Surveyor General in his report, which would be printed and circulated among them in a few days.

In regard to the hospitals, Sir Arthur Kennedy's plan, that the present Look Hospital, which was too large, should be turned into a Civil Hospital, and that a new Look Hospital should be built, was one he thought worthy of support, and he asked them to support it by voting a sum of \$17,000 for the Look Hospital. When that work was done, they would be able to take the Civil Hospital in hand, probably next year.

Now there was a large vote, as much as \$16,000, for Police Station extension and improvements, and originally when the estimate under this head was sent in to the Governor, the sum was much larger. A visit to Macao, however, had suggested to him the advisability of having steam launches for the water police; he thought they ought to have them, and if they did so, a reduction would take place in the number of police, and the original outlay contemplated for Police Station extension and improvements would not be necessary. He would therefore propose a vote of \$5,000 for the steam launches, etc.

He also asked them, with a great deal of pleasure, to vote a thousand dollars for the widening of Kennedy Road.

His predecessor had put a sum of \$25,000 in his Estimates for the present year for the new Central School, and a larger sum, amounting to \$52,000, was spent upon the site. He, himself, also signed warrants in addition for \$7,000 under that head. Well, he had put down \$25,000, but the Secretary of State desired to see further details of the estimates, plans and specifications of the work before anything else was done.

Then he had to propose a sum of \$25,000 for a breakwater to save the junk population in typhoons. The plans had been prepared and submitted to competent naval authorities—Admiral Rylor and others, and they would be sent home without further delay for the approval of the Secretary of State, who will submit them to Sir John Coode.

He had also to ask them to vote this year a sum of \$10,000 for altering the Gaol to the separate system. It was established clearly all over the world that this system was the best. They had a smaller number of prisoners in the Gaol at the present time than at the same time last year; still they ought to provide for the maximum number. However, they would, he thought, agree with him that it was desirable to remove the female prisoners to a separate prison, where they would be treated differently from male criminals, and that children should be drafted away to some industrial school or some place of that kind. Although there was only one debtor in prison at the present time, yet he occupied a whole ward, and he thought they would perhaps think with him it might be desirable to abolish imprisonment for debt in the Colony. As the matter stood he had provided for 500 separate cells, and with the women and juveniles kept there, that would probably meet the requirements. The debtor ward would give room for 24 separate cells.

On his first visit to the prison he found one lunatic fastened with a chain to an inner gate, and another upstairs; and he would ask them to vote the small sum of \$5,000 to provide a Lunatic Asylum, having provision for 8 inmates.

The Finance Committee had had before them, and the Council would shortly receive in print, an interesting and valuable report of the Surveyor General, with a letter upon it from Admiral Rylor, relating to the establishment of a time ball in Victoria Harbour. Thanks to the princely house of Jardine, Matheson & Co., they had a gun at twelve o'clock, and no doubt it was a great boon, but they wanted a time notice to take the *Zebrak* in tow again, but she signalled, asking that assistance might be sent. On arrival here yesterday the *S. S. Chyoo* was despatched to render aid, having about 11 p.m. last night, and she arrived about five o'clock this afternoon with the *Zebrak* in tow. It is said the latter has broken her screw shaft.

Our morning contemporary is slightly inaccurate in his particulars about the Loan. Bonds have not been given for payment of the sum of £1,000,000, but for the equivalent of the capital £1,604,000 and interest, according to a schedule; this sum might be £1,600,000, if exchange went low enough, or £1,600,000 if it went high enough. Nor is he quite correct in saying that the Imperial Government fully guarantees the Loan. The Loan is contracted with the Imperial Government of China, and secured by the latter acquisitions at Toksan, on the confines of Yakub Khan's territory, but the attempt appears to have resulted in disaster.

After the rather varied statements which have been made, regarding the new Chinese loan, it may interest our readers to know how the funds stand. The loan is for £1,604,278, on which the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank gets interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and is secured upon the revenues of the Shanghai, Hankow, Ningpo and Canton Customs. Bonds to the amount of £1,700,000, have been deposited with the Bank as security, and the Imperial Government has further fully guaranteed the loan. The last of the necessary documents having been received on Thursday, the *Yakub* has, through whom the negotiations have been carried on, was duly notified that the money was at his disposal. He began removing the eyes accordingly, on the following day, and has already taken about £1,000,000. It is said, however, that only about 80 lakhs are likely to be shipped away from Shanghai, and the process is likely to extend over a month; so that there is certainly no immediate fear of lightness in the money market.

So much as regards the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Imperial Government—As regards placing the loan, the rate of issue will probably be 6 per cent hundred-pound bonds, which will bear interest at the rate of 80 per cent per annum, and the bonds will probably be offered to the public in about a month or six weeks from the present date.

We hear that a collision occurred between the French mail steamer *Andree* and the British ship *Corvina*, about seven o'clock on Wednesday evening. The *Corvina* was left here that morning for Swatow, and was a few hundred yards past the Beacon when the collision occurred. Her damage was such that she returned to Hongkong yesterday (Nov. 11th) afternoon. It was not known at the Hongkong Maritime office, last evening, what damage the *Andree* had sustained, but it was believed not to be extensive.

The list of establishments which have already

ESTABLISHMENTS.	
Governor	2,708.00
Colonial Secretary	8,650.00
Colonial Treasurer	3,672.60
Auditor General	16,479.00
Clerk of Council	100.00
Surveyor General	27,218.00
Government Gardens	4,235.80
Postmaster General	81,006.00
Register General	11,626.00
Harbour Master	27,170.00
Lighthouse	7,424.00
Collector of Stamp Revenue	4,812.00
Judicial	21,844.00
Registrar of Companies	193.00
Education	17,430.00
Medical	14,852.00
Police Magistrate	9,994.00
Police	140,769.80
Gaol	10,715.00
Fire Brigade	5,660.00
Total Establishments	674,651.00

SERVICES RENDERED BY ESTABLISHMENTS.	
Colonial Treasury	1,500.00
Colonial Secretary	1,500.00
Postmaster General	20,734.78
Register General	26.00
Judicial	200.00
Education	6,620.00
Medical	48,220.00
Police Magistrate	860.00
Police	28,885.00
Gaol	15,820.00
Fire Brigade	3,075.20
Charitable Allowances	4,000.00
Transport	4,500.00
Works and Buildings	110,250.00
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	45,420.00
Lighthouses	1,000.00
Miscellaneous Services	39,000.00
Military Contribution	104,948.00
Total	\$779,420.55

#### CHINA.

SHANGHAI (Courier).

We hear on good authority that a despatch has arrived from Peking, ordering the rails of the Wooning Railway to be taken up and sent to Formosa, and tenders to be accepted for the permanent way, stations, and rolling stock.

We really think that the clerk of the weather has been too severe upon us this autumn in awarding us such very soft weather for our holidays. The morning of the three days has been under difficulties, but this third day, after the soaking rain of yesterday, and the two preceding days, has been particularly trying. The lower ground all through and round the settlement has been under water, and whilst many of the Chinese houses have had to bale the water out of their basement floor, outside of them, except upon the made streets, has been a swamp. The creeks have been swollen, and everything moist and uncomfortable. Under these circumstances, the holidays are brought to an abrupt close; and as regards the races, the committee have acted very judiciously in postponing the Grand National Steeple-chase and the fourth day's sport to Saturday afternoon. By that time we may hope such a change may have taken place as will permit us to speak of the course as in good condition.

We learn from Cheong that the British barque *Arora*, which was driven ashore on the night of the 10th Oct. last, was loaded without any damage being done. She took in her original cargo (samsab) and left for Tientsin. Vessels in port on the 1st Nov.—*Capella, Norma, Blankenese, Anglo, Nouveau Mondale, Morro Castle, Wealthy Pendleton, Alceste, Ada Winell, and Hieronimus*.

The *S. S. Appin*, belonging to the O.C.S.N. Co., which arrived here (Shanghai) yesterday (Nov. 6th), states in her report that at 3.15 p.m. on the 3rd instant, she met the O.C.S.N. Co. steamer *Footchow*, about 150 miles from Shanghai, having broken her shaft. She took her in tow to within 3 miles E. of Shanghai, where in consequence of the very heavy gale of wind that was blowing from N.W., and the high sea, both ships dropped their anchors on the 4th at midnight. At 4 a.m. on the 5th, the weather was so bad, that it was impossible to take the *Footchow* in tow again, but she signalled, asking that assistance might be sent. On arrival here yesterday the *S. S. Chyoo* was despatched to render aid, having about 11 p.m. last night, and she arrived about five o'clock this afternoon with the *Footchow* in tow. It is said the latter has broken her screw shaft.

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occurred through the inconvenient position of the opium hulks, another has been added, and, although not attended with any serious results, it is worthy of mention as an additional straw to the load of reasons for some practical action to be taken upon the correspondence that has recently passed between the Municipal Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Commissioner of Customs, as to the removal of the opium hulks. Between ten and twelve o'clock yesterday morning (Nov. 7th), four steamers were signalled to arrive—the *Peking* and *Haeen* from Ningpo and the *Kiangching* and *Shanghai* from Hankow—all of which had to berth in the upper portion of the river. The *Peking* arrived first, and just at the time the *Yung* and the English and French mail steamers were directly athwart the river, swimming to the tide. There appeared scarcely room for the *Peking* to pass between them and the unsightly opium hulks; but not far behind her were the *Haeen* and the *Kiangching*, and had she waited it would, of course, have involved delay and perhaps placed her followers in an awkward predicament. However, she continued on her course, and the result was that her starboard paddle-box was stove in by coming in contact with the hulk *Emily Jane*, and several cargo boats narrowly escaped being swamped. Fortunately, when the *Haeen* and the *Kiangching* came up, the mail steamers had swung their round and they passed clear, as did also the *Shanghai*. But, as is well known, there is always danger of collision at this point, at every turn of the tide; and we can only repeat what we have so often urged, that the removal of the opium hulks would not only rid the Bund of an eyesore, but also remove a great part of the danger and difficulty of berthing vessels of any kind in the upper reaches of the river.

The steamer known as the *Poon-long* wharf, on the French Bund, has been submitted for sale by auction, under a decree of the Court of the United States Consulate-General. The bidding commenced at Tls. 500, and advanced in small amounts to Tls. 1,005, at which sum the pontoon was knocked down. Mr. Seabrooke was the purchaser, and, it was said, was acting on behalf of Mr. A. Malcolm, to satisfy whose claim the sale took place.

Another case of abduction occurred in this Settlement, on Monday last. It seems that a girl about sixteen years of age, of respectable parentage, and belonging to a place known as Ching-tu, about 60 miles distant, was visiting some friends in Shanghai. She became acquainted with a man named Wang, who on Monday induced her to take a drive with him, saying he would take her to see the races. Wang, however, seemed to have laid his plans very carefully, for, instead of taking the girl to the races, he drove by the French road to Sincow, and to the bank of the Sincow Creek at a point where a boat lay moored. The poor girl, it is said, was forced on board the boat, and cast loose, and started up the creek. All efforts have as yet failed to discover her whereabouts.

#### NANKING.

29th October, 1877.

The crops during the past year have been fair. The remarkably heavy rains during the summer checked the ravages of the grasshoppers, but they are spread over the country and will be ready by next spring to resume operations on a large scale. I have recently heard through native sources from the Yellow river region, and find that grasshoppers have ravaged certain sections; but the most of the people in the districts through which my informant has passed are not in any danger of any immediate distress. He had not been as far northwest as Shensi, but has heard of gloomy prospects there.

A large number of disreputable houses were suppressed a few weeks ago, and the gamblers have since received some attention. One who was brought in from the country last week took opium in a yamen, but foreign assistance being promptly called in, he recovered. Opium poisoning seems to be on the increase, whatever the cause may be. The great topic of interest just now is the opium question. Within the last three or four days, opium smokers have discovered that there has been a sudden advance in the price of the drug. I have heard that the increase in price is as much as 40 per cent, but do not know. There are many conjectures as to the cause, and wherever a foreigner appears he is promptly questioned about the matter. Rumours have been in circulation of the disturbance in Manchuria. The story is that the Russians are secretly encouraging the revolt and that a special messenger has come from Peking with the tidings. It is even said that soldiers are to be sent from Nanking. We give the story for what it is worth.—*Shanghai Courier*.

#### THE "STRATHAIRLY" IN A TYPHOON.

The storm of the 11th October seems to have been the most severe and extensive in its course that has visited the China and Japan Seas for some years. According to the following account, which has been kindly furnished to us by a passenger who was on board the steamer *Strathairly* when on her passage from this port to Kobe, that vessel was in serious danger, and at one time was actually given up for lost by all on board.

We left Yokohama October 10th at 11 a.m. for Kobe. When off Varles Island passed the *Glennear* and at 7 p.m. the *Thabor*, both inward bound, the weather then being perfectly fine. At daylight next day passed the barque *Amoyhima Maru*. At 8 p.m. on Wednesday, rounded Omita Light, and expected to make the run from Yokohama to Kobe in about 20 hours. At 6 p.m. we were well up the Kii channel, a fresh breeze blowing at the time, and the weather setting in thick. At 8.30 p.m. there was much rain and fog, and it was blowing hard, the barometer also falling fast. The ship's head was put to the southward, the engines going dead slow, everything having been made snug in anticipation of a fresh gale. At midnight the gale was still increasing, with a mountainous sea running, the barometer being 29.40 and still falling. At 5 a.m. it was blowing a perfect hurricane, the ship labouring very heavily, and even rolling her masts under water. At 5 a.m. the ship was on her beam ends, the barometer still falling, and there being every indication that the ship was working into the centre of a typhoon. Those on the bridge could not see the forepart of the vessel for spray. The wind was blowing to the southward, and the sea making a clean sweep over the ship. At this time the cargo broke loose, and there seemed little chance of saving the vessel, as the barometer continued falling, being then 29.15. The boat crews were lowered to pieces and one boat smashed. All this time a fearful sea was running; so much so

as to be quite indescribable, the barometer being 29.12, and still falling. The Captain and officers had to be washed to the bridge, as the sea was making a clean sweep over the vessel. At noon the barometer was steady, but the sea as dangerously high as before. At 1 p.m. the centre of the storm passed over the vessel, and the opportunity of a lull was seized to head the steamer to the northward, which put her on the port tack, the cargo thereby being righted. The barometer now commenced to rise, the lowest reading having been 29.10. At 8 p.m. the force of the wind had greatly decreased though the sea still ran high, but all danger was fortunately passed. This state of affairs continued until midnight, and at 4 a.m. on Friday, the 12th instant, we shaped a course again for the Kii Channel. By observations taken at noon that day, the ship was found to be 210 miles from Omita Lighthouse, so that it was estimated that the centre of the typhoon passed about 250 miles from the land. At 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th instant, we arrived in Kobe, having come out safely from one of the severest typhoons which has ever visited this coast. Captain Cassap declared that during forty years experience he had never met worse weather.—*Japan Mail*.

#### DR. MARY WALKER'S BLOOMER.

A Bloomer walked up Broadway at Chambers-street yesterday afternoon, followed by a staring crowd of men, women and children. The Bloomer had a round silk hat and a natty cane. Her brown curls hung down her back; her coat and waistcoat were of diagonal; her skirts came half way down her calves—there were ends of trousers below—her boots were buttoned, and an umbrella swung by a lavender ribbon from her arm. The crowd increased to a mob, and the fringe of bootblacks shouted, "Hurray! yee's business."

As Franklin-street, the Bloomer stopped a policeman, and pointed to the mob. The guardian of the peace took his head, for all those people too, it seemed to him, were peacefully walking up Broadway as well as the human curiosity. Finally, near White-street, a picture store swallowed up the Bloomer.

"It's a shame," said she. "It's evidence of a lack of civilization. I've worn this costume twenty-two years. Do you see these ladies here looking at the pictures. Look at their padding. Gaze at their bustles. See how their clothes are tied down about their limbs. Do you think you would be comfortable in such attire?"

"No," said a reporter of the *World*. "I don't think I could."

"Well," said Dr. Walker, "the omnibus men always stop when I cross Broadway. I am never followed by a mob in London. In Turkey the women wear p-n-ts. Why should not I?"

"Why, indeed?" said the reporter.

"But Mrs. Walker—"

"I'm not Mrs. Walker."



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour

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